



THEATRICAL.

To-Morrow Evening, Jan. 6, will be presented, a Tragedy, called,
HAMLET PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet, Mr CAUTHERLEY.
Polonius, Mr BAILEY.
First Gravedigger, Mr COLBY.
And the Ghost, Mr WILKINSON.
Ophelia, Mrs HITCHCOCK.
And the Queen, Mrs MONTAGUE.

To which will be added, never acted here, a New Balletta of two Acts called,

POOR VULCAN.

Written by Mr O'HARA, Author of MIDAS, &c.
Poor Vulcan, Mr WILKINSON.
Jupiter, Mr WOOD.
And Venus, Mrs HITCHCOCK.

The doors to be opened at five, and the curtain drawn up at six o'clock.
Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr Burt, at the Theatre.

MRS PUPPO begs leave to acquaint the Public, That she has now begun to teach as formerly, and has three hours in the day yet vacant for such Ladies as would chuse to learn Singing and playing on the Harpsichord, under her direction.

Ms PUPPO also being now recovered from the bad state of health which obliged him to discontinue teaching for these three years past, respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Public, That he has now begun to teach Ladies Singing, and Playing on the Harpsichord, as before, upon as moderate terms as any other teacher.

Mr PUPPO's Musical Classics for Practice, which he opened for such Gentlemen as had some knowledge of the Violin, being only attended for one hour, from 12 to 1 o'clock, there are two hours, from 1 to 3, still vacant for any Gentleman who would chuse to attend them.

Just published, and sold by J. DICKSON.

In One Volume Octavo, price 4 s. 3 d. in boards.

DISCOURSES on several Evangelical SUBJECTS, tending to illustrate the Influence of the Doctrines of Grace upon Holiness in Heart and Life.

By Mr JOHN SPENCE, Minister of Orwell.

Where also may be had,

In one volume octavo, price 6 s. bound in calf,

A DELINEATION OF THE PARABLES OF OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR.

To which is prefixed,

A Dissertation on Parables and Allegorical Writings in general.

By ANDREW GRAY, D. D. late Minister of Abernethy.

Also, price 2 s. 6 d.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE SCOTCH PREACHER; or, A Collection of SERMONS, by some of the most eminent Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.

A few of the First and Second Volumes still remain.

COOPER and BRUCE, at their Hardware

and Toy Shop, first door from the entry to Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co.'s Counting-house, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, having just got to hand a very fine and elegant Assortment all kinds Hardware, Jewellery, plated and japanned Goods, from the very best markets, which, taking this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, they propose to sell on very moderate terms.—Although a very large variety, (mentioned in hand bills, to be had as above) are the following articles, viz.

Variety of plated Candlesticks, newest patterns; tea and bed-room ditto; tea-pots, coffee-pots, milk-pails, wine-funnels, sugar-basons, silver and plated salts, bottle-stands, &c.

Best London brown tea-kitchens. Variety of japanned tea-trays, waiters, and bread baskets, &c.

Green, ivory-handled table and tea Knives and Forks, plain and with silver mounting.

Black, red, and hartshorn ditto. Cases for knives and forks, all kinds.

Snuff-boxes of tortoiseshell, plain and inlaid with gold and silver; Silver, Pinchbeck, gilt and plain paper ditto.

Silver shoe, knee, and stock Buckles; set ditto.

The highest price given for Light Gold, Silver, and Lace. Necklaces, Watch-chains, and all kinds of Hair-Work, performed in the neatest manner. Likewise Initials, Landmarks, and all sorts of Figures, gilded, and sewed with hair.

N. B. COOPER and BRUCE having taken a more convenient shop, head of Bridge-street, which they intend moving to soon, a variety of different articles will be disposed of considerably below the ordinary prices.

Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office,

Back Stairs, Parliament-clofe.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance against Losses by Fire, is to be held in Mary's Chapel, on Monday the 24th day of January instant, at twelve o'clock noon, when it is hoped the Members will attend.
5th January 1780.

From the London Papers, Dec. 30.

Calais, Dec. 3. An English ketch of 14 eight-pounders entered our port this morning, with 50 men on board, out of which 16 were Irish, who had been pressed into the service. They had made themselves masters of the 34 English, who formed the rest of the crew, and obliged them to take refuge in the ship's hold, excepting the coaling pilot, who had the charge of the rudder to bring them in hither. This vessel, which is remarkably well built, is part of the little Squadron the English had fitted out to cruise near the Texel, in order, if possible, to take Paul Jones; and was to have failed from the Downs for that purpose on Monday next. The 16 Irish were not only left at liberty, but they have, since their arrival, taken the cockade of alliance. Their revolt was made in the Downs, about two o'clock in the afternoon, in sight of all the vessels of their Squadron. Neither the Captain nor the second in command were on board.

Hanover, Dec. 10. Accounts are arrived that Lieutenant Hugo, of the regiment of Hardenberg, had, with 500 men of the garrison of Gibraltar, made a fortunate fall against the Spanish lines, killed 200 Spaniards, and took 100 prisoners, besides spiking 100 pieces of cannon, and entirely destroying the Spanish outworks, driving their troops several miles off. We wait impatiently for further confirmation of this event.

The following is a Translation from the BERLIN GAZETTE, of December 14.

HIS Majesty arrived here a few days ago, to give the greater brilliancy to the Carnival, which opened here at the beginning of this month; but this Carnival has proved a very bad one for the Great Chancellor, Baron Furst, and for three members of the Court of Appeals, Mess. Friedell, Graun, and Ransleben. For his Majesty has given a new instance of his paternal care for his subjects, and dismissed the Great Chancellor from his eminent post, and ordered the above-mentioned gentleman to prison, and to be criminally prosecuted upon a charge of partiality and injustice towards a poor miller, who had laid his complaints before the Throne. His Majesty, never forgetting the sacred duties of his exalted station, received, in the midst of the Carnival, the poor man's complaints, ordered the above gentlemen to Court, and condescended to examine them himself. Their examination before his Majesty took place the 11th of this month, and has been published as a warning and instruction to all the Prussian Magistrates. It is conceived in the following manner:

The three Counsellors of Appeals, Friedell, Graun, and Ransleben, were asked by his Majesty, "Whether it was just to execute a sentence against a poor peasant, after having stripped him of his plough and horses, and after having deprived him of all the means of getting his livelihood, and of paying his rent and taxes?"—They answered in the negative.

His Majesty asked them again, "Is it right and lawful to deprive a miller of his mill for not having paid his mill-rent, because, having no water, he could not work his mill, nor gain his livelihood by it?"—They answered again in the negative.

Now the case stands thus: The Lord of a manor, wanting to have a new fish-pond, and to supply it with water, cuts a canal towards a rivulet, which turned a mill. The pond is filled by it, at the expense of the miller below; for his mill has ever since scarce water enough, except during a fortnight in spring, and during as many days in the latter part of the year. Nevertheless the Lord insists on having the full rent of that mill at the same rate as it was formerly. The miller cannot pay it, because the decreased supply of water has in the same proportion decreased his income, and the fruit of his labour. The Magistrates at Cultrin are applied to, and order the sale of the mill, that the demands of the Lord may be satisfied. Upon appeal, the Court of Appeal approves this cruel sentence, which is directly opposite to the paternal intentions of his Majesty; for his Majesty has declared more than once, and declares again, that impartial justice ought to be administered without delay to every one, whether in the highest or lowest rank of life, whether poor or opulent, without any distinction whatever.

His Majesty, therefore, is resolved to punish, in an exemplary manner, the authors of that cruel sentence, which had been pronounced at Cultrin against the master miller Arnold, of Pommertz, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, and, though to unjust in itself, had been approved in the Court of Appeals; that other Magistrates may have warning, and be deterred from being guilty of similar horrors and cruelties. They ought to consider, and ever to remember, that the lowest peasants, may even the beggars in the streets, are men as well as his Majesty, and that they are to be judged with the same readiness and impartiality, for at the shrine of justice no distinction of rank or fortune is to be admitted, and Prince and peasant ought to be looked upon there in no other light than what is derived from the merits and evidence of their demands. The strictest justice must be administered without any retrospect to rank or person; and if the courts of law in his Majesty's dominions should ever deviate from this principle of natural justice and equity, they may depend upon his Majesty's relenting it in the most exemplary manner. An unjust Magistrate and a court of law, guilty of wrong and subservient to oppression, are more dangerous than gangs of robbers and thieves, against whom any man may take his natural defence; but bad men, availing themselves of the robes of justice, in order to disguise their disgraceful passions, are not so easily guarded against; they are the worst of villains, and deserving of double punishment. At the same time, the King's courts of law are to understand, that his Majesty has created a new Great Chancellor, and that his Majesty will be very exact for the future in the occasional and strict revision of his and of their proceedings. They are moreover ordered and directed hereby, 1st, To bring all the law-suits to the speediest conclusion: 2dly, Carefully to observe that the sacred name of justice may never be profaned by wrongs and oppressions; and, 3dly, To act with the most absolute impartiality towards every one, whether Prince or peasant. If his Majesty should find their proceedings deficient in any one of these articles, they may depend upon a rigorous punishment, the President as well as the respective Justices who shall be found guilty of, or accessory to any sentence, directly opposite to the plain principles of sense and justice.

Done at Berlin, in the presence, and by particular order, of his Majesty, this 11th day of December, 1779.

Brest, Dec. 10. The following is the account circulated here of the expedition of Count d'Estaing against the town of Savannah in Georgia, viz.

"When the fleet reached the coast of America, Count d'Estaing went with the divisions of Mess. de Grasse and Motte Piquet before the river of Savannah; he landed 4000 men on the 29th of August, who marched directly to the town and invested it. On the 18th of September they cannonaded and bombarded the town for 15 days, when the Vice Admiral, pressed by the want of provisions and the advanced season, resolved to assault the place, but he found it defended by all the English troops, and that their commander had got intelligence of his design by an American officer; so that the assailants were forced to retreat with the

loss of 400 or 500 men. The Polish General Polawsky, who served in the American army, and the Major of the regiment of Dillon, were killed. Count d'Estaing received two wounds, and Mr Fouanges, the Major-General of the army, was also dangerously wounded."

The above is all the authentic account that has appeared of Count d'Estaing's enterprise; to which we may add, that after the raising of the siege, the divisions under M. de Grasse, and La Motte Piquet, were going to resume their stations off the Caribbee Islands, and the squadron under Count d'Estaing was preparing to return to France, when on the 28th of October, whilst they were off Savannah, a dreadful storm arose, which obliged the ships to quit their anchors, and put to sea as fast as possible; the Languedoc failed first, and eight days afterwards fell in with the Providence of 64 guns, in company with which he failed for France, but was separated in a gale of wind. M. d'Estaing was received at Brest with all possible distinction, and it is said to have received a very flattering letter from the King; he will soon be able to go without his crutches, and to-morrow he will set out for Versailles. It is said, that at the storming of Savannah, the Count had his horse shot under him, and received three wounds; and two grenadiers, who disputed the honour of carrying him off the field, were killed whilst they were taking up the litter on which he lay.

Warsaw, Dec. 1. The Russians, who have been a long time hard at work, endeavouring to render the Niefter navigable near the well-known cataracts, have advanced so happily that vessels of a tolerable size now go over the rocks which formerly stopped the passage of that river. It is said, that by means of this opening, East-India goods may be brought directly from Asia, and so into Russia at little expense. The environs of these cataracts are cultivating and peopling, and as the climate is fine, and the Government gives great encouragement to all who establish themselves there, it will, in all probability, become a fertile and well-inhabited country.

Hague, Dec. 21. The cartel for the English prisoners on board the Scarpis and Countess of Scarborough, in number about 180; was signed by the English and French Ambassadors at the hotel of the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, in presence of the brave Captain Pearson and the adventurer Paul Jones, who were called upon to answer some questions it was thought necessary to ask them. It is said, that Jones, although he has received a French commission, is not very well satisfied with his situation, and it is even thought that it would be very easy to bring him over to the English again; particularly as it is said there is a great hatred between him and the French Captain Cotineau, who has the chief command of the little squadron of which Jones's vessels are a part.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 17.

"The French Ambassador has found means to prolong the stay of Paul Jones at the Texel, till he received a commission from the King of France, which leaves him at liberty to go or stay, just as he pleases. Thus the Duke de la Vauguion has eluded the last resolution of the States, and the injunction of the Prince Stadtholder, for the immediate departure of Jones. It is also said to be owing to the intrigues of that Ambassador that the convoy, which was to sail with the first fair wind, is put off to the 19th, that the ships laden with timber for ship-building for France, of which they are in great want, and which they can only procure by the way of Holland, may sail at the same time as the convoy, which he thinks may be a protection to them, although, by the resolution of their High Mightinesses, naval stores are excluded from the benefits of the convoy.

"Advices of good authority seem to confirm the report of a certain potentate having determined to resign his crown, and if possible pass the rest of his days in tranquillity. The same accounts add, that the choice of a successor to that throne would most likely cause great disputes. Some say the Electoral House of Saxony may probably ascend the throne of —, whilst others imagine the Empress Queen will endeavour to procure that crown for the Duke of Saxe Teschen, who married her daughter. On the other hand, there are many who apprehended the Empress of Russia and the King of Prussia will endeavour to place a King upon the throne of —, who will be subservient to their pleasure.

"The States of Holland assembled the day before yesterday, for the last time this year, and we are impatient to know what answer they will give to the last memorial of the English Ambassador."

Extract of a letter from St Kitt's, Oct. 2.

Rear-Admiral Parker has been cruising these three weeks past to windward of Martinico, in hopes of intercepting a large fleet from France bound to that island. A Bostonian arrived about a week ago says, that on the 22d of September he saw two large fleets engage for six glasses. They appeared to exceed forty sail. This account is corroborated by two vessels arrived at Statia. We flatter ourselves Admiral Parker has been fortunate enough to fall in with the fleet above mentioned."

The very extraordinary conduct of the British Tar on mounting the ramparts at Omoa, is a striking proof that the Old English spirit is not yet evaporated, and there is no doubt but the distinguishing mark which will be conferred upon him by his Majesty, will be an inspiring incentive to the conduct of others.

Four regiments, the flower of the Mecklenburgh troops, are engaged to embark for the West-Indies, and transports are ordered to be got immediately ready to take the above troops on board.

Our fleet is not intended to lie altogether idle this winter; they are to make short cruises in the Channel, towards the French coast, and towards the Bay, to keep the men in health and discipline.



From the London Gazette, January 1.

Dublin Castle, December 22.

HIS Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Charles Earl of Bellmont, K. B. to be Governor of the county of Cavan.

From the London Papers, Jan. 1.

Constantinople, Nov. 17. According to letters from Smyrna, the Dutch ship named la Jonkvrouw Johanna, Captain Kuler, of Amsterdam, hath been seized by the French under the Isles of Doria, and was to be sent to France. The same French frigates have taken two Ragusan vessels, one of which they released, but sold the cargo of the other, pretending it to be English. Complaint of this has been made to the Grand Vizir, who no doubt will put a stop to depredations of this sort in the Levant.

Genoa, Nov. 27. We have opened in this city two loans, under the bankers Brintani and Cimaroli; the former, for the King of Sweden, is for the sum of 3,250,000 livres at 4 per cent. interest, payable half yearly, to be repaid at four preferred periods. The second is for 400,000 florins, for the Ducal Chamber, at the same interest, and the whole to be repaid in March 1787.

Madrid, Nov. 24. The King assists at all the councils of war held here, which are very frequent; after which couriers are dispatched to the allied powers, particularly to the Court of Versailles. They begin to feel at Cadiz the dire effects of the war, by the failure of two wealthy mercantile houses, from each of which a loss of 360,000 piasters is sustained.

Leghorn, Dec. 2. The English Consul in this city, having received advice that a squadron of British men of war was to be sent to the Mediterranean, to protect the British commerce; and, at the same time, convey the English merchantment, bound for Italy and the Levant; it is not doubted, that, as the Spaniards have actually redoubtable forces in the Straights of Gibraltar, the British must be obliged to give them battle, in order to open themselves a passage.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday morning, an express arrived in town, from Portsmouth, giving an account that a cutter stationed off the Texel had arrived, with information, that the Dutch ships, laden with naval stores, &c. escorted by eight men of war, of 60 guns, and eight frigates, commanded by Count O'Dillon, had just sailed for Brest.

In consequence of this information, Commodore Fielding, who had been in expectation of this intelligence, immediately set sail with a fleet of five men of war of 74 guns, and three frigates, in quest of them. It was supposed that the Dutch and French fleets had not above two hours advantage of the English fleet.

[The above confirmed by Lloyd's List.]

It is extremely probable that we shall soon hear of an engagement between an English and Dutch squadron of ships of war. It is certain, that a great number of Dutch vessels are laden with military stores of all kinds; their destination for Brest. The Admiralty of the United Provinces have indeed declared, that they will not give them authority, or sailing orders, to take the benefit of the convoy of eight ships of war, which are to protect the trade of Holland through the British Channel, as that would be an infringement of the treaty of 1672, between Great Britain and the States; but, when the convoy, with the other trading ships, sail, those bound for Brest will sail also, and mix themselves with them, without any orders for that purpose, in full assurance that their doing so will be connived at. Commodore Fielding, who has the most express orders to seize them, cannot certainly distinguish the ships bound for Brest, without making a general search of the whole fleet under convoy; an attempt to do which, will, in all probability, bring on an engagement.

This morning, advice was received, that the fleet which sailed on Thursday to intercept the Dutch ships was lying to off Torbay, waiting for them.

It is reported, that Paul Jones, with his squadron, is amongst the Dutch ships bound to Brest.

The Dutch Ambassador has given notice to all persons in the naval or military line, subjects of the Republic, to return home immediately, to resume their employments in the service of their own country.

The last letters from Lisbon mention, that the Spanish fleet that formed the blockade of Gibraltar, had been driven away from their station by a violent gale of wind at West, by which means several ships from thence, and also from the Barbary coast, loaded with provisions and stores for the use of the garrison, had got in there.

On Wednesday last, one of the gentlemen requested by the merchants and proprietors interested in Grenada, to solicit the revocation of the French Governor's edicts, arrived in town from Paris; which edicts abrogated all the debts due to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and deprived the British proprietors of lands, of the possession and revenues of their estates, to the destruction of six millions sterling of British property. And it is said, that, in consequence of the application, the edicts have been revoked, and that full satisfaction has been obtained from the French Court.

An expedition has long before this taken place from West Florida against the Spanish settlement of New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

It was yesterday a bet of five to one in several coffee-houses, that Sir John Lockhart Ross would occasion the next extraordinary gazette.

It is a certain fact, that the Indians of the five nations have declared war against the Congress, owing to the barbarities and outrages committed in their country by the rebel troops.

As the public seem to take a generous concern in the fate of the gallant Capt. Tawse, the following particulars may be acceptable:—He was born of poor parents in the north of Scotland, and had been long in the army, having served all the last war in Germany. From being quarter-master in Elliot's light dragoons, he obtained a lieutenancy in the 71st regiment. Besides this, he had, in Georgia, the temporary Provincial rank of Captain of a light troop, of which all the officers, and most of the dragoons, were also of the 71st regiment. Capt. Tawse's experience, and the well known spirit of his men, induced General Prevost to order them into the redoubt on the Ebenezer Road, not only as a reinforcement, but as a means of inspiring the Provincials with confidence and emulation: The event of this precaution was

extremely salutary; for here the enemy made their principal attack; here their colours were planted; and here were wounded d'Estaing, Fongue, Polaki, &c.

Previous to Count d'Estaing's attack on the lines at Savannah, we are assured, he turned a great number of American officers out of his camp, declaring, that he rather regarded them as spies than friends on whose assistance in arms he could place the least confidence; and after the action, he would neither converse with the Americans himself, nor suffer his officers to do it; an evident proof that a difference took place before the assault, and was rather widened than accommodated afterwards.

The following well attested fact proves in what estimation our rebel colonists are held, even by their Gallic allies.—When Mons. O'Duin, the French officer, went to the British camp after the affair at Savannah, to treat for an exchange of prisoners, he told Gen. Prevost, that he must decline entering on the business he was deputed for, if the American officers (whom he supposed were come on a similar errand) were permitted to be present; telling them, at the same time, "they had no business there; that if they had been as forward the day before as they appeared now, he should not have had the mortification to meet them on the present occasion; adding that they were rebels to their King, and traitors to their allies; and on his retiring, he had them tell that scoundrel Lincoln all that he had related!

Yesterday, official dispatches arrived at the Admiralty from Sir Peter Parker: which were brought by the Peacock brigantine, arrived at Mount's-bay, in Cornwall.

There are so many private letters in town from gentlemen in St Christopher's, Nevis, and Antigua, all agreeing in one account of the capture of the French frigates and transports by Sir Hyde Parker, that there is not a doubt, at the West end of the town, of the truth of this fortunate event; but as no official accounts have arrived of it, it is concluded that the dispatches which must have been sent from the Admiralty, are either lost at sea, or have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Private letters from Corke mention, that there was a meeting of the merchants held there on the arrival of the news that the Irish bills had passed the British Parliament, when it was proposed, and unanimously assented to, that the freedom of that city should be presented to the Right Hon. Lord North, and to the Earl of Hillsborough.

A correspondent begs we will insert the following fact, as it is related in a private letter from Georgia, by way of contrast to the inhuman conduct of the French and Americans, in refusing the besieged a safe retreat for their women and children at the siege of Savannah:—"After the French had been repulsed at Georgia, and the ships were preparing to leave the coast, an hospital-ship, which was rather crowded with sick, many of whom could not live out a voyage to Europe, proposed to make for Charlestown to the nearest friendly port. As soon as the resolution was communicated to the crew, a general discontent took place, and even the sick objected to the comforts of dry land among Americans. In this dilemma the Captain and his officers held a consultation what to do: The result was, the Captain wrote a polite letter to General Prevost, requesting, as a favour, leave to land the sick, as many of them could not live out a voyage to Europe; and every one of them, from the known humanity of the British nation, would rather trust themselves in the hands of those who were their enemies, than in the hands of the Americans at Charlestown, who were their allies and friends. The General sent immediately on board to enquire into the state of the sick, and finding nothing dangerous or infectious among them, ordered them ashore the same evening."

The Earl of Bristol has left all that part of his fortune that was in his power to alienate, entirely from his brother; the family estate, to the amount of upwards of 20,000 l. per annum, has devolved to the Bishop in spite of him, but not a shilling besides. He has even bequeathed the deer in his park, and all his sheep to the amount of 1500, to another quarter, besides his household furniture, &c. so that it will cost the reverend Prelate no less than 20 or 30,000 l. to reinstate matters entire as they were at his brother's death. The noble Earl has bequeathed all his personals, including an estate of 1200 l. per annum in Yorkshire, which he purchased since his accession to the title, to Mrs Nisbet, and his natural son, Augustus Hervey, whom he had left by the celebrated Miss Hunter. He has left the estate entirely to the former, on this condition only, that he is to allow Mr Harvey 300 l. per annum during his minority, and 400 l. afterwards; so that Mr Harvey is, in this respect, merely an annuitant on Mrs Nisbet. The other personals, to a very large amount, are divided equally between them. His Lordship has left very few legacies.

The following is an authentic copy of the last codicil to the late Earl of Bristol's will:—"By way of codicil I write this with my own hand, and hereby give to my natural son Augustus Hervey, the box or chest, with all my father's manuscript writings therein contained; and, in case of his death, I give the same to my brother William Hervey, but with strict injunctions, both to one and the other, never to print or publish them, or my father's memoirs, during the reign of his present Majesty; or for any time, or at any time, to give or lend, or leave them to my brother Frederick; the present Bishop of Derry; as witness my hand this 20th day of May one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine. BRISTOL."

On account of a great number of young gentlemen in the East India Company's service, who are not commissioned, and receive nothing but Cadet's pay, orders, it is said, are given for no more volunteers to be sent out for one year.

On Tuesday orders were sent to Portsmouth for another fleet of ships to be got ready as soon possible for channel service, to guard our coasts, and it is said Sir Charles Hardy will be the command of it.

The Prince of Nassau, rendered famous by his projects against Jersey, died lately at St Maloes.

Extract of a letter from Georgia.

"A Defector being brought to d'Estaing, he gave him 100 pistoles to direct him to the weakest part of the English fort, and also to the greatest distance from the 71st regiment, as he could not endure the sight of a Scotch bonnet, which the defector did; but happily that part of the fort was reinforced before d'Estaing came up, so that he was repulsed with a great loss."

The following is the principal feature in Mr Burke's of economy.—To reduce the following offices:—

Offices.	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.
12 Lords of the Bedchamber reduced to 8,	L. 12,000	
11 Grooms of ditto to 6,	5500	
Auditor of the Exchequer,	20,000	
Clerk of the Pells,	6000	
4 Tellers,	16,000	
7 Commissioners of Tax-office to 3,	3500	
9 Commissioners of Customs to 5,	9000	
Receiver-General ditto,	2500	
9 Commissioners of Excise to 5,	9000	
Salt-office to be abolished, and thrown to Excise,	13,000	
Treasurer of Navy,	25,000	
Deputy,	3000	
Secretary at War,	3000	
Paymaster of Forces,	50,000	
Deputy,	4000	
Master-General of Ordnance,	3000	
Lieutenant-General ditto	2000	
Surveyor-General ditto,	2000	
Clerk ditto,	1500	
Store-keeper ditto,	1000	
Clerk-deliv. ditto,	1000	
Staff of Great Britain,	44,000	

L. 236,000

74,500

Saving, L. 161,500

This is the first part of the plan; the second is to form a Committee of 21 members of the House of Commons, to hold no place, pension, office, or commission under the Crown, to examine into the expenditure of the public money, to begin with the year preceding, as all former nations failed from going far back. No money to be given in the current year till the accounts of the preceding one are approved; viz. no money bill to pass in 1789, the accounts of 1778 are passed. This plan is so powerfully prepared, that it will take Mr Burke three hours to liver it.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 22.

"Count d'Estaing is not yet arrived, though expected with great impatience; his wounds are said to take a turn, which hinders him from travelling more expeditiously, and his physicians and surgeons are of opinion, that he be obliged to make use of the waters of Barrege."

The most intelligent people have no doubt of our intention of attacking the Dutch transports, should we come with them before they meet the French succours from Brest.

From all accounts we learn, that the Dutch do not intend to protect the naval stores; but the suffering them to go with the convoy appears to be a refined stroke of Dutch policy; for if they are secured this way, their High Mightinesses will make a merit of it to the French; and if taken it will be no detriment to the Republic, as a fresh one must be the consequence.

Advice is said to be received from Amsterdam, that Paul Jones, after delivering up the English prisoners to the Dutch Vice-Admiral, sailed out of the Texel, and steered for the Channel.

General Prevost is to have the next vacant red ribbon as a regiment; and Capt. Moncrieffe is promoted to a Majority in the train, and ordered a compliment of 3000 guineas out of the Royal purse.

EDINBURGH.

By this day's post, we were favoured with the following Copy of Lord GEORGE GORDON'S SPEECH to the PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

"GENTLEMEN,

"IT gives me great pleasure to see so numerous and respectable an Association, both of the Clergy as well as of the Laity, met together in support of the Protestant interest, to consider of an application to Parliament for a repeal of the act passed in the 18th year of his present Majesty, repealing, and totally annihilating the most essential clauses of the act of King William the Third, of glorious memory, for preventing the growth of Popery. I sincerely hope, through the blessing of Divine Providence, that your glorious design and endeavours to hand down the securities of our civil and religious liberties inviolate to posterity, may be crowned with the success they so justly merit.

"I feel myself under many obligations to the Association; particularly at present for your obliging attention to me, in having postponed the urgent business of this meeting for a whole week, in consideration of the mournful situation into which I have been plunged by the loss of a most tender and affectionate parent.

"I take this first opportunity also to return my humble thanks for the honour you have been pleased to confer on me, in appointing me your President. At the time I accepted your offer I was sensible that there were many persons in this kingdom whose great abilities, or situations, might have added more weight and consequence to the Association, and I shall with pleasure resign a trust of so much importance, when persons of that description are ready to come forward in your interest. In the mean time, you may command my utmost exertions. I devote myself entirely to your service, because I think it the duty of every true Protestant, however mean his abilities, to give all possible assistance to the cause in which you are engaged.

"As I have several resolutions of your Committee, as well as the petition to Parliament, to submit to your consideration, I shall not trespass any longer on your time by unnecessary introductory discourse, but come directly to the advertised business for this meeting of the Association."

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

At a General Meeting of the Protestant Association, the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, President, in the Chair:

Resolved, That an application be made to Parliament for a repeal of an act passed in the 18th year of his present Majesty, repealing the most essential clauses of the act of the 11th and 12th of William the Third, entitled, "An Act for the further preventing the growth of Popery."

Resolved, That the petition now read and approved of by the Association, be presented to Parliament for that purpose.

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that purpose.

Resolved, That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Right Hon. the Lord North, to request his Lordship to present and support the petition of the Association, and to report his Lordship's answer to the next public meeting.

Resolved, That the Right Hon. the President, three of the Committee, and the Secretary, be a deputation for that purpose.

Resolved, That a subscription be now opened to defray the expenses of the application to Parliament.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be returned to the Right Hon. the President.

Resolved, That this Association do adjourn to Thursday the 6th of January, to receive Lord North's answer, and to consider of such further steps as may then appear necessary.

Done in Association at London, on the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

By order of the Association,
G. GORDON, President.
Extra from the minutes,
JAMES FISHER, Secretary.

To the HONOURABLE the COMMONS of GREAT BRITAIN in PARLIAMENT assembled.

The HUMBLE PETITION of his Majesty's loyal Protestant Subjects of the cities of London and Westminster, Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, sensible of the many blessings which, as Protestants and Britons, they enjoy, cannot but be alarmed at an act passed in the 18th year of the reign of his present Majesty, repealing certain penalties and disabilities imposed on the Papists by a statute enacted in the 11th and 12th years of William III. for further preventing the growth of Popery.

That it is with the deepest concern they petition this honourable House against a law, which has already received the Royal assent; but as this act was so suddenly introduced, and so hastily passed, before the sense of the nation at large could be obtained, or any opposition formed against it, they are encouraged to hope that this application will not prove too late for redress.

That, notwithstanding the late act might be intended to repeal only detached parts of a single statute, your petitioners conceive that it is an absolute repeal of the most essential clauses in that statute, and will operate, virtually, to render those acts against the Papists that are yet unrepealed, of no effect.

That your petitioners apprehend, that the Papists construe the late indulgence of Parliament to be a toleration of Popery; as appears by the mass-houses and schools, which they are opening throughout the kingdom; and by their printing Popish books, and publicly exposing them to sale.

That Popish Bishops, Priests, Jesuits, and Schoolmasters now openly exercise their functions, whereby the people, especially the rising generation, are in danger of being led into superstition, idolatry, and rebellion.

That Papists can now purchase what lands, tenements, or hereditaments they please, and inherit the same: That they will thereby influence our elections in future Parliaments; and that this must tend to the destruction of our happy constitution.

That, as Papists can now, by legal authority, confess the ecclesiastical, or spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope and see of Rome, which our laws, before the passing of the late act, have constantly disavowed; your petitioners are very much alarmed, lest they should be involved in the guilt of perjury, when called to declare upon oath, "That no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath any jurisdiction or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, in this realm."

That Popery is in its nature intolerant, in a Protestant country seditionous, and, in this kingdom, disaffected to the present reigning family; and therefore, to encourage it, tends to the subversion of the state, to dethrone the king, and to set aside the succession of the illustrious house of Hanover to the crown of this kingdom.

That, as England and Scotland are united, your petitioners cannot but think it a hardship upon the people of England, to have Popery countenanced among them by law, when their brethren in Scotland have been officially assured, that no law shall be made to favour Popery in that country; and your petitioners presume, that their peaceable deportment, and the constitutional steps they have taken to obtain redress, will meet with the approbation of this honourable House.

That your petitioners do not desire to persecute the Papists; but to preserve themselves and their posterity from a repetition of those rebellious and bloody scenes, which Popery, under pretence of promoting the interest of the church, has exhibited in these kingdoms.

Wherefore, to preserve the succession of the illustrious house of Hanover in the Protestant line, and to secure our civil and religious liberties against the encroachments of Popery to the latest posterity, your petitioners humbly pray that leave may be given to bring in a bill, to repeal the act lately passed in favour of the Papists.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

Dec. 27. 1779. The *Philippa* Harbin, Lee, for Barbadoes, all well off the Needles, with the *Andromeda* and another frigate, with 40 sail of merchant ships.

Portsmouth, 28. This morning arrived at Spithead, a great number of ships, under convoy of the *Ariadne* man of war, from the Downs.

Passed by the *Dunkirk* man of war, for Plymouth.

The *Intrepid*, of 64 guns, sheathed with copper, is gone out of harbour to Spithead.

The *Betty*, *Button*, from Swansey, is arrived at Penzance, after being taken and ranomed by the Black Prince privateer for 250 l.

The *Catharina*, —, from Liverpool for Leghorn, is taken by a Spanish man of war, and sent for Malaga.

The *Peggy*, *Jefferson*, from Peterburgh to Belfast, is lost on the island of Ely, and all the crew drowned, except the mate and a boy.

Yesterday, the Lady of Sir Robert Dalzell, Bart. was safely delivered of a son.

At Bannockburn-house, January the 4th, Mrs Paterson Rollo was safely delivered of a son.

Mrs Elizabeth Fullarton, daughter of the late William Fullarton of Fullarton, Esq; died at Balnaboth the 26th of December.

On Friday, arrived at Aberdeen, from the north, three companies of the Sutherland Fencibles.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the *Asia* to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Bombay, May 1. 1779.

"After a very long and tedious passage of ten months and one week, we arrived in this country with a convoy.

On our arrival at Bombay, we had orders to join our Commodore at Mahé (a French settlement and strong fortification on the Malabar coast) which surrendered to our arms three weeks after our arrival there, and we have brought the prisoners here in order to be transported to Europe. By this victory the French are totally routed out of India, not having one settlement here.

"On our passage from Bombay to Mahé, our ship fell in with ten pirates, Moratta vessels, five of which were ships of 22 and 24 carriage guns; the other five had prow guns and fire arms, and great numbers of men, in order to board. They drew up in a line of battle a head, half after nine in the morning. We engaged them two hours and a half without intermission, in which time they suffered much. I am persuaded, from what I saw, many of their men were killed. They ran; we chased them, and drove their Admiral and their ships into Garia, one of their ports, in a shattered condition.

"Our ship being very foul, they had the advantage of sailing. We received little or no damage; only a few of their shot were lodged in the Asia's side, and a great number went over board. Our Captain, officers, and men behaved bravely on the occasion.

"From what little I have seen of this country, I don't much admire it. No hospitality. No good victuals. Hardly any vegetables. No pretty girls. Ah! poor old England for ever."

Stirling, 3d January 1780. The Managers of the burgh of Stirling have let the Assize of Bread for that town and liberties, to take place on Wednesday the 5th current, as follows, viz.

Avoirdupois.	lb. oz. dr.	Sterling.
The peck loaf to weigh 17 6 0 to be fold		wheaten for 1 11 1/2
		household for 1 5 1/2
The half peck loaf, 8 11 0 to be fold		wheaten for 0 11 1/2
		household for 0 8 1/2
The quarter loaf, 4 5 8 to be fold		wheaten for 0 5 1/2
		household for 0 4 1/2
The halfpenny loaf or roll wheaten to weigh 5 oz. 14 dr.		household 7 1/2 1/4 dr.
Ditto,		

And other bread in proportion.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

EPIGRAM.

YOU wonder how *Tom* is as happy as poor,
And can smile at the bailiffs and duns at his door?
But *Tom* has a freehold all freeholds surpasses —
A freehold! and where? — on the top of *Parnassus*.
When his beef-steak and porter the chop-house refuses,
Tom dines with *Apollo*, and sups with the *Muses*:
Tho' his baker won't trust him, he finds nothing in't,
While the *Magazines* praise him, and *Newspapers* print;
Tho' in prison to-day, he will cast away sorrow,
If they'll give him a place — in the *Mirror* to-morrow.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

EPIGRAM.

THE noble Count an Opera will make,
And, Gentlemen, your kind subscriptions take!
To fetch *Eumachia* to Hell he'll go,
A day or two before the Rarée Show:
Should fatten *Puerto* his return present,
A Hum! — you'll all exclaim, with one consent.

Z. Y. X.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE other day, turning over *Lucan* to look at a particular passage, I happened to cast my eye on the description of an elegant entertainment given to *Cæsar* when in Egypt, whence it would appear, that this great General chose to live in the *French style*; while the table-cloth remained, he eat and drank heartily, but afterwards preferred conversation to the circulation of the glass. Accordingly, after supper, he engaged the *Prince Achoreus* (who, like most of his brethren, even in *modern times*, was no enemy to either eating or drinking) to give him a description of the religion of the country, and of the river Nile. *Achoreus*, who seems to have been in good spirits, gave him his sentiments of both, at pretty great length; but the conclusion was what struck me most; and I am surprised it has so long escaped the notice of the public, as it evidently alludes to a celebrated gentleman, who has lately returned to his native country, having traced this much-famed river up to its source. The *Priest* having informed *Cæsar*, that the source of the Nile was yet unknown; adds,

"Si me non vanis radiis illuxit Apollo,
Insula Neptuno circumdita,
Nascetur juvenis, laboribus atque periculis
Insignis, qui Nilus fontes, per ultima rerum
Errans inveniet, redibit gloria seculi."

In the English translation it runs thus —

"If the bright God of Day's inspiring fire
I safely trust, within a sea-girt isle
He shall be born, who, from his early years,
For toils and perils famous, wandering far,
Great Nilus' source shall find, and safe return,
The glory of his age."

By inserting the above remarkable passage, you will much oblige, Sir, your constant reader,

Edin. Dec. 23.

METELLUS.

HARD SOAP.

THE Manufacturers in Leith, Queensferry, and at Abbayhill, Edinburgh, owing to the extraordinary advance on the price of Soap Materials, are under the necessity of raising the prices of yellow Soap to 6 s. three months, or 6 s. 6 p. per Cwt. thirty days; and that out of these prices no other deduction can be given.

The advanced prices to take place from this date.

Jan. 5. 1780.

LEMONS and CHINA ORANGES.

JUST arrived, in the *Peggy*, *Nico* Currie master, a parcel of MALAGA LEMONS and CHINA ORANGES, to be sold in chests. Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their warehouse, near the church, Leith.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ARCHIBALD NIBBLE, late writer to the signet, are desired to meet in the British Coffeehouse, on Wednesday, the 1st day of January current, at twelve o'clock noon.

TO be LET by public roup, on Monday the 10th January 1780, at New Saughton, four miles west from Edinburgh, near Crummond Bridge, on the Queensferry road.

SEVERAL PARKS FOR PASTURE.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

THE Executors of the deceased JAMES YOUNG Wig-maker and Hair-dresser in Edinburgh, beg leave to inform the public, that the business will be carried on, as formerly, for behoof of Mr Young's children, at his house a little below the city guard, north side of the High Street.

For this purpose the Executors have entered into an agreement with Mr William Clarkson wig-maker and ladies hair-dresser, who carried on business for himself at the head of the Anchor close. Mr Clarkson's inducement to this measure was, his great regard for the family, having served his apprenticeship with the deceased.

The Executors satter themselves the Customers will be served in the best manner, Mr Clarkson having been at the utmost pains in improving himself in the profession, both at Paris and London. The support of Mr Young's children must, in a great degree, depend upon the success and continuance of this business; the Executors, therefore, most earnestly solicit the continuance of those Ladies and Gentlemen who were formerly pleased to employ Mr Young.

The Executors having empowered Mr John Tawse, writer in Edinburgh, to call in and discharge such debts as were due to Mr Young at his decease; those who were owing him, by account or otherwise, are requested to send payment to Mr Tawse, at his house, Fleming's close, Cowgate, opposite the Old Fish-market; to whom also, such as Mr Young stood indebted to at his death, will be pleased to send their accounts.

SALE of GOODS.

THE Copartnership between HAMILTON, DALRYMPLE, and CO. Merchants in Edinburgh, being dissolved by the death of Mr Dalrymple, one of the partners, the whole Stock in Trade belonging to that Company, consisting of a large and elegant assortment of Hats, Hosiery, Woollendrapery, and other Goods, will begin to be disposed of on Monday next the 10th inst. by way of Sale, at prime cost and under, for ready money only, by WALTER HAMILTON and CO. at their shop opposite to the Luckenbooths. The above goods, beside many other articles, contain the following, viz.

Variety of the best Superfine Broad Cloths, of the common, fashionable, and best ingrained colours.

Best Superfine One Half Drab Cloths; Cassimires, Queen's Cloths, Rattens, Stripped Orleans, and Clouded Cloths.

Variety of Hunter's and Forest Cloths, Plain and Stripped Duffels and Freezes.

Very rich and elegant Gold, Silver, and Foul, Patent Brocade, Clouded and Tamboured Silk Vests.

Rich Black Corded and Chain Tabbies, variety of Rich Black Florentines, Satinets, Cut and Uncut Silk Genoa and Cotton Velvets, and Flowered Velvets for Vests and Breeches.

Patent and Common Black Silk Stocking pieces, some of them very rich; Fine Worsted Black Stocking-web, fine and ordinary Stocking Breeches Pieces of different colours.

Figured and Stripped Silk and Cotton Loretas, Stripped Damasks and Burdetts, Manchester Tabbies, China Silk and Cotton Stripe, Spotted Jeannet Vest and Breeches-pieces, White Marfelles Cotton Quiltings (newest patterns), White Corded and Tweeled Dimities, and Fine Stripped Linseys.

Prince's Stuff, Common and fine London Lattings, Worsted Serge Denims, Cotton Beavers, Dechims, Satinets, Stockinets, Cordurets, Royal Rihs, Queen Cords, Barragons and Jeannets of different colours.

Variety of Livery Broad Cloths, Strong Drab Livery ditto for great coats, of different colours.

Hair and Worsted Shaggs, Cotton Velvets, Thickfettes, Linings and Pillow-fustians of different colours, White Fustians, Linens, and Tweelings, Russia Duck Sheet-ing and Tweels, Black Ratinees and Shalloons fine and coarse, of different colours.

Welsh, Spanish, Serge Common and Base Flannels, Stripped Flannels and Turkey Cottons for servants vests, of different colours.

Patent and Common Black and White, and Fancy-coloured Silk Hosiery, most of them of the best China Silk, ribbed and plain, with and without embroidered Clocks: Patent and Common worsted hose of different colours, Thread and Worsted Gause Under-Hose.

Rich Black Armoeseens and Lincelings, fine Black Bombazens and Silverettes.

Scarlet, Crimson, and other Satins, Black and White Sergeduffs.

Ladies Beaver Hats, variety of Mens Cockey and Riding ditto, Coarse and Fine Military Cockey ditto.

Gold and Silver Laces and Bindings, Regimental Epaulets, Buttons and Sashes.

The above goods, in their different kinds, are all of the best qualities; particularly, among the superfine cloths, there is a full assortment of the very best grey, black, and scarlet cloths. To prevent mistakes the price will be affixed to each article.

WALTER HAMILTON and FRANCIS SHAND, the surviving partners continue the business under the firm of *Walter Hamilton and Co.*; and have ordered, and partly received, a neat and full assortment of all the fashionable, and other goods, which they propose to sell, either on credit or for ready money, on the lowest terms the quality of the goods will admit of; and the friends of the shop and the public may depend on the greatest and most unremitted attention being paid to their commands.

Commissions from the country carefully executed.

SALE of MERCHANT GOODS.

By Order of the Trustees on the estate of Thomas Carmichael merchant in Edinburgh,

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wednesday next, the 12th of January current, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE WHOLE STOCK of GOODS which belonged to the said Thomas Carmichael, consisting of Broad and Narrow Cloths, Hunter's ditto, Bath Coatings, Shalloons, Flannels, Hats, Hosiery, with all kinds of Trimmings for Mens Apparel, and a variety of other articles. The goods to be seen at Thomas Carmichael's shop, being the second high shop above the entry to the Royal Exchange; at any time before the day of sale.

N. B. If the above goods are not sold by wholesale on the above day, they will begin to be sold next day in the aforesaid shop, by retail, at the very lowest prices, the Trustees being resolved to get them disposed of in one way or another as soon as possible.

GRASS PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, at the house of Barnton, upon Monday the 14th February next, the PASTURAGE, till Christmas next, of some PARKS lying at King's Crumond, as lately possessed by George Marshall.

For particulars, apply to Mr Muir writer to the signet, Brown's Square.

SALE of WHITEHOUSE and HOUSES in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 1st day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The following subjects, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Kincaid, Esq; his Majesty's Printer and Stationer, for Scotland, viz.

I. The Lands of WHITEHOUSE, within the Whitehouse toll-bar, on the Linlithgow road, not a measured mile from Edinburgh; with the Dwelling-house, consisting of rooms and a kitchen, and neat offices, lately built, consisting of a gardener's house, stable for four horses, chaise-house, byre, and hen-house. The Lands hold of a subject superior, measure about five acres, and are subdivided into three inclosures and a garden.

II. The HOUSE in the Cowgate, lately possessed by Mr Kincaid, and now by the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen and Robert Pitcairn.

III. Another HOUSE, in the same land, possessed by Mr Cruick-shank.

IV. A SHOP facing the street, in Kincaid's new Land, possessed by Mrs Sutherland.

V. A HOUSE, being the first story above the shop of the said land, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, with a cellar, possessed by John Pirie, merchant.

VI. A HOUSE, being the second storey of the said new land, consisting of nine rooms and a kitchen, possessed by Patrick Murray, Esq; advocate.

VII. A HOUSE, being the half of the third storey of said land, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, possessed by Alexander Kincaid.

VIII. A HOUSE, being the top floor of the said land, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, and a large garret above the same, possessed by Mr Alexander Brown.

For further particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh.

Leith Shipping.				
Ships.	Belonging to.	ARRIVED.	Whence.	Cargo.
Charm, Nancy, Dundee,	Boyer,	Dundee,	ashes.	
Argo, Carron,	Nicol,	Dunbar,	grain.	
Experiment, Leith,	MacLaren,	Interests,	goods.	
Lutitania, Oporto,	Arauc,	Oporto,	wine.	

Ships.	Belonging to.	ARRIVED.	Whence.	Cargo.
King George, Leith,	Marshall,	London,	goods.	
Betty, ditto,	Boyd,	ditto,	ditto.	

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

Ships.	ARRIVED.	Whence.	Cargo.
Dec. 31. Two Brothers,	Isles Fishing,	herring.	
Jan. 1. Peggie,	Lamont,	goods.	
Dido,	Telfair,	goods.	
Two Busses,	Isles Fishing,	herring.	
Brothers,	Frazer,	goods.	
Royal Oak,	Watson,	goods.	
Fair Lilly,	Miller,	Londonberry,	goods.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec 31.				
	First.	Second.	Third.	
Wheat,	15s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	
Barley,	11s. 3d.	10s. 6d.	9s. 8d.	
Oats,	9s. 8d.	8s. 10d.	7s. 6d.	
Pease,	7s. 0d.	6s. 8d.	5s. 9d.	

TO BE SOLD.

THE FEU-DUTIES payable out of several New Buildings in the Capongate of Edinburgh, amounting yearly to the sum of 109 l. 15 s. sterling.—For further particulars, apply to John Home writer, at Mr David Anderson's, writer to the signet.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING

From LONDON to GLASGOW and PORTPATRICK, In Four Days, by way of CARLISLE and DUMFRIES. A NEW POST-COACH sets out from the Cross-Keys, in Wood-street, London, every evening (Saturday excepted), and arrives at Beck's Coffeehouse, Carlisle, in three days;—also sets out from Beck's Coffeehouse, Carlisle, on the same evening, and arrives in three days at the Cross-Keys, Woodstreet, London.

To accommodate passengers travelling northward, and to Ireland, A NEW POST-COACH, which connects with the above, sets out from the King's Arms Inn, Carlisle, every Tuesday and Thursday morning at six o'clock, for Dumfries;—upon the arrival of which at the George Inn, a Diligence sets out for Glasgow, and another for Portpatrick.—Also a Diligence sets out from Mr Buchanan's, the Saracen's Head, Glasgow, and another from Mr Campbell's, Portpatrick, every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at four o'clock, to join the said Dumfries and Carlisle Post-Coach, in which seats will be reserved for those travelling southward.

Each inside passenger from Carlisle to Glasgow or Portpatrick, to pay 1 l. 16 s. 6 d. and to be allowed 10 lib. weight of luggage; all above to pay 2 d. per lib. Children on the lap to pay half price. In-fines from Carlisle to Dumfries to pay 11 s. 8 d. 4 out-fines, 6 s. 8 d. Small parcels from Carlisle to Portpatrick or Glasgow to pay 1 s. 6 d. each; all upwards of nine lbs. 2 d. per lib. Passengers taken up upon the road to pay 4 d. per mile, in both the Coach and Diligence; and for out-fines on the Coach, 2 d. per mile.

In-fines { From London to Carlisle, 1. 3 6 0
From Carlisle to Glasgow or Portpatrick, 1 16 0
L. 5 2 6.

At London for Leith, THE DILIGENCE, THOMAS SHAW Master, Now lying on the birth at Hewley's Wharf, taking in Goods for Leith, and will sail with the first convey.

At LONDON for BORROWSTOUNNESS; The FAIRELLIOT, Ja. Drummond Master; A L S O.

The ENDEAVOUR, Thomas Padon Master; Both now lying at Hawley Wharf, taking in goods, and will sail with the first convey from the Nore.

Have excellent accommodation for passengers. N. B. Letters addressed to the respective masters of the above vessels, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be duly attended to.

At BORROWSTOUNNESS for Rotterdam,

THE UER GEUSTERS (neutral property) Jan Halford Master, will be ready to take in goods by the 10th, and to sail the 12th current. James and Andrew Tod, in Borrowstounness, may be corresponded with about freight or passage by this vessel.

For TOBAGO, to touch at BARBADOES.

The Ship SUSANNA, now lying at Port-Glasgow, Daniel Cuming Master. The Susanna mounts 24 carriage guns, six and eighteen pounders, with men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. She will be ready to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will be clear to sail by the 15th January.

For freight or passage, apply to David Elliot and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Captain Cuming, Port-Glasgow. 6th December 1779.

AT BRISTOL,

To sail from thence for CLYDE about the middle of next month, The Brigantine THREE SISTERS, Thomas Archdeacon Master.

For freight or passage to Greenock or Port-Glasgow, apply to the Captain, or Mr James M'Taggart at Bristol, or Robert Findlay and Company, Glasgow.

And FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA, The Ship FRIENDSHIP, Robert Park Master, now lying at Port-Glasgow, and clear to take on board goods, will be ready to sail against the middle of next month, to join the Corke convey.—She is a stout new ship, and well armed.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Park, or Messrs MacLachlan and Co. P. R. Glasgow, or Robert Findlay and Company, Glasgow. Glasgow, 20th December 1779.

For Montego-Bay, Lucea, and Green Island, JAMAICA,

The CHRISTINA, Robert Bain Master, NOW lying at GREENOCK, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 25th January.

The Christina is a fine large ship, mounts 14 carriage guns, and men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glasgow, or the Master Greenock.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of Major and Captain JOHN FORBES'S of New. Notwithstanding of repeated advertisements, several of those Creditors having neglected to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity thereof, with Mr Ludwick Grant accountant in Edinburgh, trustee; this notice is given, that such as do not lodge the grounds of their debts, with oaths on the verity of the same, betwixt and the 1st of February next, will be left out in the division of the funds.

PARKS to LET.

THE PARKS of NEWBYTH, lying in the parish of Whitekirk, six miles east of Haddington, to be LET by public roup, for one year in pasture, from Candlemas next, within the house of James Fairbairn vintner in Haddington, upon Friday the 28th January 1780.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon. The articles to be seen in the hands of Harry Davidson writer in Edinburgh.

FARMS in ROXBURGHSHIRE to LET.

THE following FARMS, lying in the parish of Sticheil, and shire of Roxburgh, viz. QUEENSCAIRN, STITCHELL MILL, EASTFIELD of STITCHELL; To be LET for such number of years as shall be agreed on; the entry to be at Whitfunday next 1780.

Signed proposals to be given in betwixt and the 1st March, to Mr John Pringle writer to the signet, or James Hogarth, at Newton of Eccles, which shall be concealed, if desired.

A LODGING TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th day of January cur. betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon.

That Large and Commodious LODGING, entering by the iron-ravelled stair, about the middle of Lady Stair's Close, north side of the Lawn-market of Edinburgh, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-chambers, a large outer-room, kitchen, servants-room and two cellars, with closets, and a variety of other conveniences. The House is of easy access, well lighted, and free of smoke and vermin, and may be seen every lawful day betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and two in the afternoon.

The titles, and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Patrick Macdougall writer in Edinburgh, and Walter Scot clerk to the signet, to either of whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply betwixt and the day of sale.

By ADJOURNMENT, JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 21st day of January 1780, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon. The following SUBJECTS in LOTS.

LOT I. All and whole the Lands and Estate of WATERSIDE, and pertinents, with the mansion-house, garden, orchard, and Salmon-fishing in the river of Nith.

Also, The Lands of PENFILLAN, as possessed by John Kerr and William Bell, with the pertinents.

And the Corn, Wheat, and Barley Mill of CAPENOCH, commonly called the KEIR MILL, with the adjoined cultures of the same; all lying in the parish of Keir, and shire of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of the said lands of Waterside is proven to be worth 97 l. 12 s. 10 d. sterling, which was valued at 25 years purchase, being

L. 2441 0 10

The free teind (which is valued) is 21 l. 12 s. 8 d. sterling, and which is valued at 5 years purchase, being

13 3 4 L. 2454 4 2

But the upset price of Waterside, stock and teind is now lowered to

L. 2360

The free yearly rent of Penfillan is 44 l. 19 s. 11 d. 3-12ths sterling, and which was valued at 25 years purchase, being

1124 12 5 1/2

The free teind, after deduction of stipend is 10 l. 2 s. 8 d. 10-12ths sterling, which was valued at 5 years purchase, being

50 13 8 1/2 1175 12 11 1/2

But the upset price of Penfillan, stock and teind, is now lowered to

L. 1100

The free yearly rent of the said corn, wheat, and barley Mill is 38 l. 14 s. 8 d. sterling, which was valued at 20 years purchase, being

774 13 4

But the upset price of the mill is now lowered to

L. 630

Amounting the upset price of the said whole lands of Waterside, Penfillan, and Keir Mill, to

L. 4030

LOT II. All and whole that LODGING or Dwelling-House, being the fourth storey of that great tenement called Fisher's Land, situated on the south side of the Lawn-market street of Edinburgh, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber, to the street, four bed-chambers backwards; with kitchen, closets, cellar, garret, and other conveniences; the proven rent whereof is 36 l. sterling, and the upset price, at 12 years purchase, was 432 l. sterling, but is now lowered to 400 l.

The lands of Waterside are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Swart, with a commanding prospect of that water, and the river of Nith for several miles, and lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten of Saqualar, and two of Thornhill; and there is a genteel modern-mansion-house and offices upon them. The house consists of kitchen, common parlour, servants hall, cellars, and milk-house, in the ground storey; dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, with a dressing-room, and large bed-closet, on the first floor; five bed-chambers and two closets on the second floor; with good garret-rooms over the whole.

The offices are a brew-house, bake-house, coach-house, two stables, a barn, and a byre, with many other conveniences, necessary for the accommodation of a Gentleman's family.—The kitchen-garden contains above an acre of ground. The orchard contains near an acre of ground, is well fenced by barren timber, and stocked with a variety of the best kind of fruit trees. There is also a very considerable quantity of growing timber of different kinds upon these lands; and the greatest part of the whole is inclosed and subdivided, particularly those parts lying adjacent to the mansion-house are subdivided into several inclosures, and planted with hedge-rows. The lands are capable of great improvements, which may be done at an easy expence, as they lie within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kiln, from which a constant supply of what lime may be necessary can be had at a moderate rate.

The mill upon the lands was built at a very considerable expence within these few years, and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but also wheat and barley. There is also a very extensive thirle belonging to this mill.—The purchaser of lot first will have right to the superiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterside, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

John Robison, tenant in Mains of Waterside, will show the lands of Waterside and Penfillan, in lot I. and the house in Edinburgh may be seen at any time.

The title-deeds of the whole, with articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute clerks of session; or William Moffat writer in Edinburgh. Persons wanting to be informed of further particulars, will please apply to the said William Moffat.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th of January current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

FOUR LODGINGS or Dwelling-Houses, in

that new-built tenement of land, being the second fronting the High Street towards the fourth, from the Chapel of Ease.

The first Lodging, being the storey off the street, consisting of five rooms, with kitchen, laundry, and two cellars in the ground storey.

The second Lodging or Storey from the street, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, closets, and other conveniences, with two cellars in the ground storey.

The Third Lodging or Storey, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, closets, and other conveniences, with two cellars in the ground storey.

The Fourth Lodging, being the Upper and Garret Storeys, consisting of nine rooms, kitchen, closets, lumber-garret, and other conveniences, with two cellars in the ground storey.

The whole land has the privilege of a good well in the back area, which is common property.—The subjects will be shown by Alexander Adam, the proprietor. The articles of sale and progress of writs are in the hands of Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh, with whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may commune, before the day of sale.

In case the above subjects are not sold, they will be SET, to be entered to at Whitfunday next.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 17th of January 1780, between the hours of twelve and one mid-day.

The HOUSE which belonged to the deceased

John Chalmers writer to the signet, presently possessed by his widow, being the second storey above the ground storey of Campbell's land, Meal-market stairs, consisting of six good fire rooms, besides closets, a kitchen, garret, and cellar. The house is exceedingly well finished, of easy access both from the Parliament-square and Cowgate, and free of smoke and vermin of all kinds.—To be seen every forenoon betwixt and the day of sale.—For the encouragement of those intending to purchase, the upset price will be low.

For further particulars, Apply to Mrs Chalmers, or Alexander Wright writer, Turk's close, either of whom will conclude a private bargain.

LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 23d day of February next, between the hours of five and seven o'clock afternoon.

The ESTATE of BRYDEKIRK and CLEUGH-HEADS, lying in the parishes of Annan and Hoddam. This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure. It lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new-built mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations and natural woods around it.—The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway frith, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan and sea-port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing upon the river of Annan. There are plenty of limestones within the grounds, and a servitude of limestone upon the estate of Limekilns, which holds of the proprietor of Brydekirk; and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike-road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, pass through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500 l. sterling per annum; but as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superiors, for payment of small feu-duties. The estate of Brydekirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan, will be sold separately from the estate of Cleugh-head, if purchasers shall so incline.

The rental and progress of writs, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

The Trustees of Mr Currie Carlyle entreat, That such of his CREDITORS as have not already lodged notes of their claims, will immediately give in the same to the said Alexander Abercromby, or to Thomas Stothart writer in Dumfries, or John Johnston at Pennerfaugh, near Ecclefechan.

By TRUSTEES for behoof of CREDITORS.

In consequence of an Adjournment, there is to be exposed by public ROUN and SALE, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon, jointly, or in such parcels as purchasers shall incline,

ALL and Whole the LANDS and ESTATE which

belonged to Mr RORISON of ARDOCH, lying in the parish of Dalry, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of the following particulars, viz.

I. The lands of Ardoch, with the mansion-house, garden, orchard, and offices, possessed by John Milligan, without tack, at a rent of

L. 60 0 0

II. The lands of Over and Nether Barlaes, possessed by William and David Coltarts, per tack, for which a considerable grassum was paid, and at a rent of

56 2 4

III. The lands of Ardarroch, Bridgmerck, and Garryaird, houses at Bridge of Ken, and pertinents, possessed by William Ferguson, at a rent of

61 11 8

N. B. He paid 120 l. of grassum, for a tack of 21 years.

IV. The lands of Culmark, possessed by William Haffines, at a rent of

32 2 2

V. The New-mill of Culmark, and lands, possessed by Samuel Carlon, at the yearly rent of

4 14 2

VI. The lands of Mariscaig and Cairnyhill, possessed by Gilbert McCredie, at the yearly rent of

28 10 3

VII. The houses and yards in St John's Clanelian, possessed by Alexander and William McNight, at an yearly rent of

2 10 0

VIII. A Tannery, Bark-mill, and pertinents, lying in the burgh of New-Galloway, possessed by Samuel Shaw, at a rent of

2 10 0

The mansion-house of Ardoch is beautifully situated upon a small lake;—the lands are ornamented, and sheltered with fine old plantings of considerable value, and divided into ten different inclosures. They join the lands of Barlaes, which abound with peat, a very scarce and valuable article in that part of the country; and both these farms contain about 1100 acres of good arable and pasture ground.

The other lands of Ardarroch, Culmark, Mariscaig, and Cairnyhill, consisting of 1764 Scots acres, lye contiguous, and are pleasantly situated between the river Ken and Black river. There is, on these lands, a considerable quantity of natural and planted woods, with a good corn-mill, and public-house at the Bridge of Ken, and are the best relief and pasture lands in the winter season in that part of the country.

The whole lands abound with all sorts of game, particularly black cock and muir fowl. They hold of the crown, are valued in the cess-books at L.687 Scots, and Mariscaig is returned to a half merk land of old extent.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole land estate will be exposed at twenty-five years purchase of the above rents; but if set up in different lots, those lands which have paid grassums will be estimated at a higher value than those which have paid none.

The progress of writs, plan of the grounds, tacks, and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, and copies of the articles and inventory will be shown by David Newall writer in Dumfries.